^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were obtained in the following manner. Two samples of the material obtained above were weighed out and dissolved in d_6-DMSO-5.3 mg was used for the ^{1}H spectra, and 20.8 mg was used for ^{13}C spectra. All spectra were acquired at ambient temperature on a JEOL Eclipse$^+$ 400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz for ^{1}H and 100 MHz for ^{13}C.

Label	^{13}C shift (ppm)	^{1}H shift (ppm)	Multiplicity, splitting(Hz)
2	150.5 or 150.3	—	
4	156.4	—	
4a	117.9	—	
6	140.0	8.41	s
7a	150.5 or 150.3	—	
1'	86.9	5.94	D, 6.2
2'	73.7	4.62	m
2'-OH	—	5.50	D, 6.2
3'	70.5	4.17	m
3'-OH	—	5.23	D, 4.7
4'	85.7	3.96	m
5'	61.5	3.67, 3.57	m
5'-OH	—	5.02	D, 5.7
A	140.9	8.07	D, 0.8
B	120.2	—	
C	129.6	8.95	D, 0.8
D	161.7	—	
E	25.6	2.76	D, 4.6
NH_2	—	7.77	br s
NH	—	8.35	Q, 4.6

An elemental analysis gave the following results: C, 43.96%; H, 4.94%; N, 27.94. Theoretical: C, 44.12%; H, 4.94%; N, 27.44%; O, 27.09. The analysis corresponds within experimental error limits to the monohydrate.

We claim:

1. A monohydrate of (1-{9-[(4S,2R,3R,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-2-yl]-6-aminopurin-2-yl}pyrazol-4-yl)-N-methylcarboxamide, which monohydrate is in a crystalline form.

2. The monohydrate of claim **1**, wherein the crystalline form has a X-ray diffraction pattern as shown in FIG. **3**.

3. The monohydrate of claim **1**, wherein the crystalline form has a thermogravimetric analysis pattern and a differential scanning calorimetry pattern as shown in FIG. **2**.

4. The monohydrate of claim **1**, wherein the crystalline form is obtainable by a method comprising crystallizing (1-{9-[(4S,2R,3R,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl) oxolan-2-yl]-6-aminopurin-2-yl}pyrazol-4-yl)-N-methylcarboxamide in an aqueous protic solvent or an aqueous polar solvent.

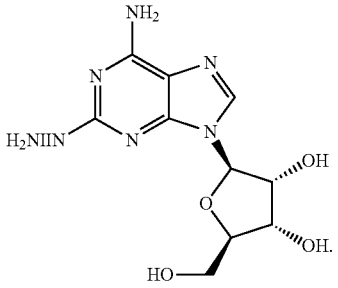
5. The monohydrate of claim **1**, wherein the crystalline form is obtainable by a method comprising crystallizing (1-{9-[(4S,2R,3R,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl) oxolan-2-yl]-6-aminopurin-2-yl}pyrazol-4-yl)-N-methylcarboxamide in a solvent selected from a mixture of ethanol and water and a mixture of dimethylsulfoxide and water.

6. A method for preparing the monohydrate of claim **1**, comprising crystallizing (1-{9-[(4S,2R,3R,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-2-yl]-6-aminopurin-2-yl}pyrazol-4-methylcarboxamide in an aqueous protic solvent or an aqueous polar solvent.

7. The method of claim **6**, wherein the aqueous protic solvent or the aqueous polar solvent is selected from a mixture of ethanol and water and a mixture of dimethylsulfoxide and water.

8. The monohydrate of claim **1**, wherein the crystalline form has a ^{1}H NMR spectrum as shown in FIG. **1**.

9. The monohydrate of claim **1**, wherein the crystalline form is free of any impurity represented by the following structure:



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